

NASA Is Delighted By 'Dull' Mission

Shuttle's Successful Test Sets Stage For Routine, Commercial Space Flight

By Lee Dembart

Los Angeles Times Service

HOUSTON — When the space shuttle Columbia touched down Saturday in California's Mojave Desert, it successfully completed the first flight testing of the most sophisticated vehicle ever built: a combination launch vehicle, spacecraft and airplane that is reusable. The shuttle system will enable

NEWS ANALYSIS

the United States to treat space as a resource to launch, maintain and repair satellites, space factories and space stations.

Twenty-one years after man first flew into space, he is now poised to take advantage of that accomplishment. And, if the fourth test flight of the shuttle seemed a trifle dull,

Tass Says Reagan Is Preparing U.S. For War in Space

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union sounded a note of alarm Monday about what it said were President Reagan's preparations for war in space, amid warnings here that development of new space weapons would give "a new and more dangerous dimension to the arms race."

Tass, in a report on Mr. Reagan's policy statement on future U.S. space efforts Sunday, said, "The president bluntly declared that his administration would be preparing for a war in outer space."

Mr. Reagan had called Sunday for deployment of an anti-satellite weapon, protection for manned and unmanned spacecraft and improvements in early warning systems to guard against nuclear threats.

In a commentary, Pravda reaffirmed Moscow's call to reach an agreement prohibiting the development of new space weapons systems. It linked the space shuttle program to "the extension of the arms race to outer space" and said Mr. Reagan's plans "represent a great danger for humanity."

"The Soviet Union has scientific and technological capabilities as well as economic means to counter in a proper fashion all such plans and to ensure its own security and that of its allies and friends," Pravda said. It quoted President Leonid I. Brezhnev as saying that the Soviet Union would "quickly and effectively" meet the American challenge.

At times, that is just what the space agency had hoped for. NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, expects the shuttle to make flying into space almost as routine as flying across the ocean.

Although the \$4-billion shuttle program was held up by development problems for two years, the craft has surpassed its designers' expectations since it began flying 15 months ago.

"Speaking for the orbiter project, it has been a complete success," said Aaron Cohen, the project manager.

"This spacecraft can probably absorb more battle damage, more system failures than anything we have ever flown," said Eugene F. Kranz, NASA's deputy director of flight operations.

In its four test flights, the Columbia logged more than 9 million miles (14.4 million kilometers) while making 314 orbits of the Earth. The latest flight was marred only by the loss of the two, \$25-million booster rockets, which sank in the Atlantic Ocean after liftoff.

With the shuttle program now firmly established, NASA is left without a new project. Despite intense lobbying by the space agency for a national commitment to build a permanent orbiting space station, President Reagan has so far refused to go along. In welcoming the returning astronauts Sunday, he committed the United States only to "establishing a more permanent presence in space."

For the space agency, which has known virtually nothing but success since the Mercury program began more than two decades ago, the shuttle's engineering achievements must now be matched by commercial and marketing efforts to fly on government payloads.

Under the current plan, one-third of shuttle flights will be for civilian cargoes, one-third for military cargoes and one-third for paying commercial cargoes, for which there is stiff competition from the French Ariane rocket.

Three more shuttles will eventually join Columbia once regular service begins in November. One of them, Challenger, took off from Edwards Air Force Base Sunday for its ferry flight to Florida. It is to begin operation on the sixth shuttle flight. Two others, Discovery and Atlantis, are to be delivered later.

One question left to be resolved is the amount of time that will be needed to launch an orbiter after it returns from space. The turnaround time has steadily decreased since the first shuttle flight, but improvements are still needed if

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



CONFIDENT STRIDE — Mexico's next president, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, walking with his wife in Mexico City after they voted in the national elections. Page 2.

Non-Communist Deputy in Poland Urges Regime to End Martial Law

United Press International
WARSAW — A non-Communist member of parliament issued a bold call Monday to Poland's military authorities to lift martial law, criminal amnesty to political prisoners and offer conciliation.

But the speech by Romuald Kukowski, a deputy from Gdynia, near where the Solidarity union was born, drew only a long silence from most parliament members. Five or six deputies applauded.

He said that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the nation's leader, "spoke here in this room about building a bridge. We know that a bridge is indispensable, but the majority of society is prevented from the possibility of building the first span."

Let the authorities start building the first span by [reaching] agreement, [granting] a general amnesty, lifting the ban on suspended societies and other social organizations, returning civil liberties and lastly lifting martial law or at least substituting for it a less drastic formula," Mr. Kukowski

declared. Earlier this year he had voted against the martial law resolution.

He called for the immediate formation of a parliamentary committee to cooperate with local social action committees and the church to work out a draft of such

The Polish military regime is reportedly urging the pope to cancel his visit next month. Page 2.

a plan in time for Poland's national day, July 22.

Mr. Kukowski's speech, in which he also bluntly condemned police brutality, stunned the several hundred deputies gathered for the opening of a routine two-day session largely devoted to economic matters.

There have been increasing rumors in Warsaw that Gen. Jaruzelski will announce an amnesty for most of the estimated 2,800 political internees still held under martial law regulations.

There have also been rumors that he would lift or modify martial law, perhaps in an effort to create more favorable conditions for a visit later this year by Pope John Paul II.

There has been continued controversy, however, over whether and how trade union organizations including Solidarity should be reactivated. All were suspended under martial law.

Mr. Kukowski's speech, the most explicit opposition yet to the military regime by a public figure in Poland outside the church, was reported by the official news agency PAP.

At the final parliamentary session Tuesday, deputies are to elect a precedent-setting state tribunal, whose members will be empowered to judge and decree punishment on government officials charged with irresponsible behavior or abuse of power.

Communist deputy Zbigniew Gettych opened Monday's session with an economic report that reiterated figures showing Poland's national income in 1981 dropped 13 percent while its standard of living dropped 22 percent.

Beirut Fighting Is Renewed As Israel Tightens Its Siege

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Israeli gunboats and artillery bombarded Palestinian camps and residential neighborhoods of West Beirut on Monday while Israeli ground troops continued their blockade, creating serious shortages of food, gasoline and some medical supplies.

"The Israelis have closed all the roads leading into West Beirut," said Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan at a news conference.

"They have stopped all food supplies and have cut electricity and water; the situation is becoming desperate. I call on the world to wake up to the realities of this criminal siege."

Among the vehicles turned back by Christian militiamen working with the Israelis were four cars belonging to the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as a convoy of 14 trucks loaded with fresh vegetables. The Christian militiamen told reporters that a jeepload of Israeli officers had ordered them Monday morning not to permit any Red Cross vehicles to pass.

The increased Israeli military and economic pressure on West Beirut — where some 6,000 Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas are trapped along with 500,000 civilians — is designed to force the PLO leadership to agree to the demand that the PLO and its fighters unconditionally leave Lebanon.

The effect of the Israeli siege, however, has been to bring negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Lebanon crisis to a virtual standstill and, more ominously, to deepen antagonisms and suspicions between Lebanon's Moslem and Christians at a time when the national unity.

The checkpoints at the three crossing roads between predominantly Moslem West Beirut and Christian East Beirut — where the Israelis are now entrenched in large numbers — are being manned on the eastern side by Israeli-supplied Christian Phalangist militia.

The Americans say they want to unite Lebanon and create a strong central government," said former Premier Saad Salam, the titular head of West Beirut's Sunni Moslem population, "but what the Israelis are doing is separating Beirut, and preventing the Moslem prime minister from meeting with the Maronite president."

Mr. Wazzan, who lives and maintains his office in West Beirut — said he would not cross through Israeli checkpoints in East Beirut to attend further negotiations with President Elias Sarkis, Foreign Minister Fuad Butros and the U.S.

special envoy, Philip C. Habib, at the presidential palace in Baabda.

[President Reagan, vacationing in California, sent new instructions to Mr. Habib on Monday in continuing efforts to resolve the crisis in Lebanon. Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, told reporters in Santa Barbara. Mr. Speakes said the president was being intensively briefed on the Lebanon situation, The Associated Press reported.]

Beginning late Sunday night, Israeli warships off the Beirut coastline and gunners in the hills south of the capital blasted the several Palestinian neighborhoods, "damaging many buildings and causing many casualties," the state-run Beirut radio said.

Each side accused the other of starting the artillery duel, but there was already much more fire coming into the city than going out.

Beirut radio said two shells also landed in the yard of the presidential palace in Baabda, injuring Foreign Minister Butros' driver. It was not clear who fired the shells.

The PLO news agency WAPA said Israeli armored units were trying to advance on Beirut International Airport and that four Israeli vehicles were hit.

The effects of the Israeli blockade, which was in its third day, began to be seriously felt in West Beirut on Monday.

Algeria	5,500 Dls.	Iraq	15,250 Norway	5,000 NJK
Austria	175	Italy	1000 lbs. Ocean	6,700 Rials
Bahrain	6,000	Jordan	250 lbs. Land	1,000 Rials
Bangladesh	50,000	Kuwait	500 lbs. Ocean	5,000 Rials
Belarus	25,110	Cyprus	200 lbs.	100 Rials
Belgium	5,000	Liberia	100 lbs. Ocean	4,000 Rials
Bulgaria	6,000	Lebanon	100 lbs.	1,000 Rials
Cambodia	6,000	Malta	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
China	50,000	Spain	50 lbs.	1,000 Rials
Croatia	5,000	Sri Lanka	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Cuba	5,000	Tunisia	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Cyprus	5,000	U.S.A.	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Czechoslovakia	6,000	Venezuela	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Denmark	6,000	Yugoslavia	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Egypt	5,000	Yemen	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Finland	5,000	Zambia	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
France	20,000	Angola	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Germany	20,000	Costa Rica	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Greece	20,000	El Salvador	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Hungary	20,000	Guatemala	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Iceland	20,000	Honduras	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Ireland	20,000	Argentina	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Italy	20,000	Bolivia	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Iraq	20,000	Chile	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Iran	20,000	Colombia	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Ivory Coast	20,000	Ecuador	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Japan	20,000	Peru	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Latvia	20,000	Uruguay	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Lithuania	20,000	Venezuela	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Malta	20,000	Argentina	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Moldova	20,000	Bolivia	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Mongolia	20,000	Chile	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
Montenegro	20,000	Ecuador	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
North Macedonia	20,000	Peru	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
North Macedonia	20,000	Uruguay	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
North Macedonia	20,000	Venezuela	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
North Macedonia	20,000	Argentina	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
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North Macedonia	20,000	Venezuela	100 lbs. Ocean	1,000 Rials
North Macedonia	20,000	Argentina	100 lbs. Ocean	

Poland Is Said to Urge Pope to Cancel Plans To Visit Next Month

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The military government is urging Pope John Paul II to cancel or at least postpone his planned visit to Poland next month, according to Catholic and other Western diplomatic sources.

The Polish authorities are understood to have told the pope's personal envoy, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, who returned to Rome last week, that conditions would not be right for a papal visit next month.

They are apparently hoping that the pope will take the initiative and cancel the visit himself, thus saving them from an embarrassing decision to refuse him entry to his native land.

Meanwhile, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, flew to Rome on Monday. Sources said a final Vatican decision on the visit is likely to be made during his two-week stay there. The archbishop arrived in Rome and went immediately to meet the pope. Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Krakow is also in Rome.

Shuttle Fulfils Expectations

(Continued from Page 1)

the shuttles are to fly 40 missions a year, as currently scheduled.

In the future, most shuttle flights will take off from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida and land there as well. In addition, a second shuttle launch facility is under construction at Vandenberg Air Force Base north of Santa Barbara, Calif., where flights carrying military cargo will take off and land.

The shuttle is built by Rockwell International at its facility in Downey, Calif. As much of the space program, the shuttle demanded technological breakthroughs more than theoretical ones.

Among them was the development of the heat-resistant tiles that shield the bottom of the craft from the temperatures of up to 2,600 degrees Fahrenheit (1,425 degrees Celsius) created by re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere.

At the start, it was possible to do that only with very heavy tiles. The tiles that were ultimately created have a density of nine pounds (4.1 kilograms) per cubic foot, about the same as balsa wood.

Another technological challenge involved the development of high-performance but lightweight main engines that would withstand high pressures. That, too, was achieved.

Finally, the shuttle required a computer system with hardware and software more sophisticated than any previously known.

The system that was designed has four synchronized computers that gather data, perform calculations and send out control signals 440 times a second.

Funding Under Review

EDWARDS A.F.R. FORCE BASE, Calif. (NYT) — A senior administration official says a fifth space shuttle vehicle and a manned space platform would only be approved after a careful analysis by an interagency task force appointed last year by President Reagan.

In the meantime, a White House aide added Sunday, Mr. Reagan intends to let the budgetary process now going on in Congress have a large say in the future of the space projects.

5 Die in Spain Auto Crash

The Associated Press

BURGOS, Spain — All five occupants of a car died instantly Monday when it went off the road near here and hit a house, police reported.

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No details of any meetings have been released. But Vatican sources said the pope was certainly briefed on the latest results of talks between Polish church and state authorities on the proposed visit.

Warsaw fears that a papal visit could provoke demonstrations of hostility toward the regime, since next month will be the second anniversary of the founding of the now-banned Solidarity labor union, as well as the first anniversary of the so-called Gdansk agreement, under which Warsaw agreed to many of Solidarity's demands.

The reason for the pope's visit is to attend celebrations of the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa on Aug. 26. But the pope also wants to extract political concessions from the authorities in the form of a relaxation of martial law, and the government fears his presence would incite people to demand such concessions.

Although the government is rumored to be planning to release more detained Solidarity activists for Poland's national day July 24, the leadership reportedly still believes it will not have made enough progress by then toward its stated goal of national reconciliation to allow a papal visit.

There are fears that bread will be in short supply later this summer before the new harvest is brought in, adding to social tensions. And recent disturbances in Poznan and Wroclaw, as well as the May riots in Warsaw and other cities, have strengthened the argument that a papal visit might provoke large-scale disturbances.

Support for Visit

Not everyone in the regime opposes the visit. A liberal faction around Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski believes a visit this summer could be used in accelerating the relaxation in martial law already under way.

But the conservatives appear to have the upper hand, in part because they want any papal visit to be an official one that would confer a degree of respectability on the regime. But the Vatican is known to be reluctant to do anything that could be construed as condoning the martial law imposed in December and the suppression of Solidarity.

A papal visit later in the year, however, is not being ruled out in official circles, because by then the regime hopes to have lifted martial law and to have the economy working again. Western diplomats say the regime is probably also hoping the colder weather by then will dampen any demonstrations.

Western governments are closely watching the maneuvering over a papal visit. In January the 15 NATO nations agreed to impose trade and financial sanctions on Poland until martial law is lifted, all detainees are freed and talk on the country's political future are opened between the government, Solidarity and the church. Western nations generally hope the pope will not undercut the sanctions by agreeing to go to Poland without saying concessions similar to those they are seeking.

Meanwhile, several other less influential Western Christian leaders are visiting Poland or planning to do so, despite martial law. Last week the head of the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States, Metropolitan Theodosius of New York, paid a visit to Poland's Orthodox minority and was received by the minister of religious affairs. In a speech at a reception by religious leaders, Metropolitan Theodosius offered only indirect criticism of martial law, which he described as "a breakdown of confidence between citizens and state."

There was no official word on



SCENES OF WAR — Two photographs released Sunday by The Daily Express of London show the British ship Antelope sinking in Falkland Sound May 23 after being hit in an Argentine attack, and Argentine soldiers carrying away bodies of their dead on East Falkland.



De la Madrid Hailed as President In Mexico on Unofficial Vote Tally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — The candidate of Mexico's ruling party, Miguel de la Madrid Hurio, claimed the presidency Monday over six opponents although no official vote tallies have been released.

Interior Minister Enrique Olivares Santana, chief of the Federal Electoral Commission, said Mr. de la Madrid held a broad margin over all opposition candidates in the counting following Sunday's elections.

Mr. de la Madrid told a nationwide television broadcast and thousands of cheering loyalists that the PRI victory was assured when the party picked him last September.

Mr. de la Madrid's Institutional Revolutionary Party, the PRI, released a tally of unofficial results in the newspaper Excelsior, claiming 19 million votes compared with 2.3 million for the rightist National Action Party and 1.7 million for the United Socialist coalition.

Mr. de la Madrid told a nationwide television broadcast and thousands of cheering loyalists that the PRI victory was assured when the party picked him last September.

The Federal Electoral Commission said final results would not be announced until counting is completed in several days. Mexicans also voted on Sunday for a Senate and House of Representatives.

There was no official word on

results for the 64 senate and 400 congressional seats.

The new president replaces President José López Portillo for a single six-year term starting Dec. 1. Mexican law prohibits a second term.

The other presidential candidates were Pablo Emilio Madero, of the rightist National Action Party, Arnoldo Martínez Verdujo of the United Socialist coalition, Cándido Díaz Cerecedo of the Socialist Workers, Rosario Ibarra de Piedra of the Revolutionary Workers Party, Manuel Moreno Sanchez of the Social Democratic Party and Ignacio González Gómez of the Mexican Democratic Party.

There was little popular enthusiasm during the campaign, despite efforts by the López Portillo administration, PRI and opposition party campaigners to stir it up.

The PRI has won every Mexican presidential election since its formation in 1929. Mr. de la Madrid's victory was assured when the party picked him last September.

A Harvard-educated economist who has never held an elected office, Mr. de la Madrid, 47, is expected to take a businesslike approach to the presidency with an emphasis on trying to clean up widespread government corruption.

The strike, for shorter working hours, was called as a similar three-day strike at Air Inter, the French domestic airline, was scheduled to end at midnight Monday night. French stewards and stewardesses fly 45 hours a month, not including time spent during stopovers or awaiting take-off or disembarkation.

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As the talks on the Falklands collapsed, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar displayed a candor seldom seen in chambers where opaque language is the rule. He publicly said that both Britain and Argentina had hardened their positions, failing to reflect the concessions they had made in private talks.

Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate and a critic of the organization, told a Security Council council meeting that "we can be proud" of the United Nations "and especially of the secretary-general."

Mr. Otunnu, who broke the council deadlock that put Mr. Pérez de Cuellar in office, said: "He is more free with the council and offers his opinion more freely."

"I Am a Third World Man"

Some Third World members now complain that Mr. Pérez de Cuellar has not spoken often or loudly enough in denouncing apartheid in South Africa, in insisting on statehood for Palestinian Arabs or in pressing global negotiations aimed at vast transfers of resources from rich to poor nations.

Meanwhile, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar led serial negotiations with British and Argentine diplomats, steadily narrowing differences. Just before the unsuccessful climax, Enrique Ros, the Argentine representative, said: "We are 80 percent of the way toward agreement; it would be a pity if we failed."

The unoffical leader of the Security Council's Third World members, Olara Otunnu of Uganda, said: "He deserves credit for the effort if not the result."

Reviewing the performance, an American diplomat described the secretary-general as the "kind of a man I simply trust. He doesn't play games."

His relaxed, informal style contrasts with that of Mr. Waldheim, who was painfully conscious of protocol and prestige. Mr. Waldheim reserved an elevator for his private use. Mr. Pérez de Cuellar rides with the rest.

The new secretary-general, who believes that he should set an example for economy, is now traveling

Invasion Jolts Lebanese-Americans Into Unaccustomed Activism, Anger

By Carlyle Murphy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On a vacation trip to visit her mother, Lamia Doumani arrived in Beirut just in time for the bombing.

The 45-year-old secretary from Kensington, Md., huddled all the next day in the makeshift bomb shelter of an apartment building. For the next five days they slept in their clothes.

"Those weapons they used — the American weapons — scared everyone. There was bombing everywhere in Beirut; three apartment buildings not far from our place just went down with everyone inside," she said after returning home.

An estimated 2 million Lebanese-Americans are increasingly outraged by the killing of civilians in Beirut and increasingly angry at what one of them called "the long, deep silence" of the U.S. government on behalf of their ethnic homeland.

"As an American, how can I live with my conscience knowing that my tax dollars are going for cluster bombs in Israel?" asked Miss Doumani's brother, a geologist and U.S. citizen.

Swift Assimilation

Lebanese make up about two-thirds of the Arab-Americans and they have gained a reputation for rapid assimilation into American life. They have shown little appetite for involvement in Lebanon's religious and political fending and heretofore they have shown little interest in political activity on behalf of their ethnic homeland.

Plans for the new group, which has not been named, were discussed during a weekend meeting in Paris of the European Democratic Union. Though details remain to be decided, the organization plans in hold its first meeting early in July, 1983.

The organization will bring together member parties of the EDU, which groups 22 conservative and Christian Democratic parties in Europe, and of the Pacific Democratic Union. The latter was formed recently in Tokyo by delegates from political parties of the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan and New Zealand. Sir John Atwill, leader of Australia's Liberal Party, was elected president.

Delegates of the Pacific Democratic Union joined the EDU delegates Sunday for talks in Paris.

The U.S. Republican Party, a member of the Pacific grouping,

out of Palestine," he said. "For them a home; that's the solution."

Others, however, regard it as a view held by many members of the American League. The league in large advertisement in The Washington Post welcomed the invasion as an "unprecedented opportunity" to "save Lebanon," leading to charges from both Lebanese and non-Lebanese that the team works closely with the Jewish lobby.

The Lebanese-Americans conclude that sympathy for their position is growing among Americans in general.

"More people are marching. Young people who never heard of us in the past are calling," said Helen Haje, who has been active in the Arab-American community for more than 25 years. "The Israeli have gone too far this time."

Politicians Plan Group To Counter Socialists

Reuters

PARIS — Conservative and liberal political leaders from Europe, the United States, Asia and Australia have decided to form a group in challenge to the Socialist International, said Jacques Chirac, the French Gaullist leader.

Plans for the new group, which has not been named, were discussed during a weekend meeting in Paris of the European Democratic Union. Though details remain to be decided, the organization plans in hold its first meeting early in July, 1983.

At the EDU meeting, Mr. Chirac, the mayor of Paris, called for a West European "strategic nuclear guarantee" under which French and British nuclear forces would cooperate closely with the United States.

No action was taken on the proposal, but Ceci Parkinson, the British Conservative Party chairman, said his party would study it. The EDU meeting was also attended by Francis Pym, the British foreign secretary.

The Socialist International represents many of the world's democratic Socialist parties.

WORLD BRIEFS

Papers Say Ghotbzadeh Trial Is Set

LONDON — The former Iranian foreign minister, Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, accused of masterminding a plot to overthrow Iran's clerical government, is to go on trial this week, Tehran newspapers said Monday.

The evening newspaper Kayhan quoted Hojatoleslam Mohammad Reza Shariati, head of Iran's military tribunals, as saying that Mr. Ghotbzadeh's trial would probably begin Saturday.

Hojatoleslam Shariati is handling cases against members of a monarchist group arrested with Mr. Ghotbzadeh in April and imprisoned pending trial for their alleged role in the conspiracy. Speaking on television shortly after his arrest, Mr. Ghotbzadeh confessed to his involvement in the plot, which included plans to blow up the house of the revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Mr. Ghotbzadeh and the other accused face possible death sentences.

Bonn Says SS-20 Buildup Continues

BONN — The Soviet Union is continuing its buildup of SS-20 rockets despite Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's assurances to the contrary, a West German government spokesman said Monday.

Photographs taken by U.S. satellites prove "beyond a doubt" that the Soviet Union has about 315 triple-headed SS-20s in place, said the spokesman, Lothar Rühl. About 225 of the weapons are targeted in Western Europe, he said.

Work is continuing at two more sites, each containing nine pads, said Mr. Rühl.

Organizations such as the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee and the National Association of Arab-Americans see Lebanon's future and the Palestinian problem as issues to be solved in the context of the wider Arab-Israeli conflict.

The only way for a permanent solution to the tragedy of Lebanon is to get Israel to agree to the creation of a Palestinian state; the root cause of the problem is Israel.

"The change for us really began with the 1967 war when Israel attacked the Arab countries. Something happened which we felt we should know more about. This sentiment has been building ever since and this war was just the last straw."

"What happened in Lebanon was a rude awakening for many Lebanese-Americans," she added. "It has caused us to experience firsthand the double standard which exists in the media and in our government's policies toward Israel and the Arab countries. It has shocked many Lebanese-Americans into realizing the discrimination which exists in this country against people of our heritage."

"It has caused us to experience firsthand the double standard

Sizing Up America's Top Farmer

Block Is Optimistic Despite Criticism and Hard Times

By Ward Sinclair

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — He may be passing over the shakiest farm economy in 50 years, he may be the only secretary ever to call himself a "vegetable" and he may have rocky relations with Congress, but John R. Block thinks he's doing just fine as No. 1 farmer.

"In spite of the agricultural economy not being what it should, I am encouraged and confident as secretary of agriculture," he said recently. "I've learned a lot. I'm a smarter, better secretary now. I serve the president well in my capacity."

Stands Up Very Well

Some in Washington's agricultural establishment — farmers and commodity groups — legislators, lobbyists — agree with Mr. Block's self-diagnosis. But not many. Almost all think he is a nice guy, but most regard him as an Illinois hog farmer still learning politics.

In 17 months in office, Mr. Block has traveled at home and abroad more than any other secretary in modern times. He has been called around here and there on Capitol Hill over a farm bill and economic issues. He has encouraged the nutrition lobby with food policy changes. He created a storm by firing his department's widely respected and conservation chief. A number of his personnel appointments evoke soft-to-vocal derision; he still has

no assistant secretary for congressional affairs.

Republicans who will talk for the record say, predictably, that he is doing an A-1 job. "He stands up very well," said Rep. Paul Findley of Illinois. "He deserves high marks for ending the grain embargo. Farmers feel they have a champion in him."

Sen. Richard G. Lugar of Indiana said: "He was an excellent choice for secretary. He is a farmer; he's perceived as one of them. He does a good job within the constraints that are there."

Mr. Lugar's view was seconded by Joseph A. Kinney, agricultural adviser to the National Governors' Association and a longtime friend of Mr. Block. "Dick Block has more chemistry with farmers than any secretary in recent history," he said.

But Democrats like Rep. Glenn English, a member of the Agriculture Committee from Oklahoma, think the chemistry is a "witch's potion." They think Mr. Block and the White House are directly responsible for current hard times on the farm.

Boundless Optimism

There is no question Block has the tools to improve the economic situation in agriculture, but he is philosophically opposed to using them. He has to bear the responsibility for a good part of the difficulties farmers are facing, Rep. English said. His solution is to pray for bad weather, which shows

you how bad he is for agricultural affairs."

The hallmark of it all is Mr. Block's boundless optimism. In the face of a continuing decline in the agricultural economy, his speeches and interviews are laced with a central thought: Let free markets work, let Mr. Reagan's economic recovery plan work, get government out of agriculture, and farmers will be clover.

Roger Clark, a farmer from Brady, Neb., and vice president of Farmland Industries, a cooperative, is one of the secretary's constituents who is cooling.

"One of my disappointments is that in all of his talks he says, 'Just wait, we'll have a recovery.' Even with recovery in other sectors, agriculture won't recover without other action. We can't continue to pile up bushels and bushels of grain like we're doing."

Mr. Clark added, "Every farmer will say he doesn't want government involved in farming, but the fact of life is that government is involved and government has to get it now to get it straightened out."

"He's an honest, good man," an official of a major farmer organization said of Mr. Block.

"But he's an ideologue. He absolutely believes this free market BS when he claims credit for lifting the Soviet grain embargo, that's BS, too. They came to the right political moment to lift it. He didn't end it."

Testing Office Sought

The report stems from a review of the Pentagon's operational weapon testing system, requested by Sen. David H. Pryor, Democrat of Arkansas. Sen. Pryor wants Congress to create an independent Pentagon office of operational testing and evaluation. The GAO, the investigating arm of Congress, picked Maverick as a case history of weaknesses in current weapon testing, and on June 25 sent the report in classified form to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. Sen. Pryor released unclassified version.

The pilots "learn in a small and

familiar target area that had many unique visual and thermal cues," such as burning hulks that they knew were "enemy" because "friendly" equipment wasn't provided, the report said.

The Penitentiary Said Friday that it

is in an interview in February, however, the panel chairman, Defense Undersecretary Richard D. DeLauer, said: "You know, it's a go-ahead now, there's no question about it, the question is at what pace."

The advanced Maverick uses an infrared device to sense temperature contrasts between an object and its hotter or colder immediate surroundings. It shows the contrasts on a cockpit screen five inches (12.7 centimeters) square, and is supposed to guide the missile to a target. Darkness doesn't affect the heat-seeking sensor, so it was promoted for its capability at night and in "adverse weather." In March, the GAO noted, the quoted phrase was changed to "limited adverse weather" without explanation or definition."

A Pentagon panel is scheduled to decide in August whether to order production of 200 advanced Mavericks as the possible first step toward buying 61,000 of the missiles from Hughes Aircraft Co. The GAO report warned against buy-

ing the 200 missiles because "even

though procurement requires more

evidence of success in testing and

evaluation than is currently avail-

able."

The Penitentiary said Friday that it

will have no comment "at this time."

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Drop in Women's Support for Reagan Troubles White House Aides

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The demise last week of the Equal Rights Amendment may have been cause for celebration by some of President Reagan's supporters, but there was no revelry at the White House.

Rather, presidential advisers are increasingly worried about another, quieter development: Census data and public-opinion surveys clearly show women not only voting in greater numbers but also parting company dramatically with men, including the president, on key issues.

Indeed, Mr. Reagan's steady slide in the polls since his post-in-

augural "honeymoon" period is the result to a significant extent of a slide in his job-rating approval by women. A Washington Post-ABC News survey in May found that 52 percent of women disapproved of the way Mr. Reagan was performing as president while only 40 percent approved.

The views of men were the opposite — 52 percent approved and 42 percent disapproved.

'Muscular' Image

Administration political strategists believe that economic issues and what one aide described as Mr. Reagan's "muscular statements on military affairs" are causing women to turn away from him.

3 Kidnapped Judges Found Slain in Ghana

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ACCRA, Ghana — Three high court judges kidnapped from their homes last week have been found shot to death, the military government said Monday.

A government statement said the bodies of the judges had been found in the city of Akuse, 40 miles (64 kilometers) northeast of the capital, Accra. The corpse of a retired army officer, Maj. Acquaah, was also found, the statement said.

The three judges, identified as Cecilia Koranteng Addoh, F.P. Sarkodee and K.T. Asypong, were abducted from their homes in Accra last Tuesday by an unidentified armed group.

Justice Koranteng Addoh's husband said Monday that she had been seized by four persons armed with pistol and a submachine gun.

He said one of the kidnappers

approached the house on the pretext that a colleague's car had broken down. The other three then entered and seized his wife. The group then went to the homes of the other two judges and ended them.

Rawlings' Statement

Following the abduction, the government of Jerry J. Rawlings, a former air force flight lieutenant, denied involvement and ordered bodyguards to be assigned to other judges.

Mr. Rawlings, who came to power last December after staging his second military coup in less than three years, warned the kidnappers to release the judges or face "revolutionary action" — death by firing squad.

In a statement broadcast by Accra radio Monday, Mr. Rawlings spoke of enemies who had "recently intensified their preparation for an assault on the Provisional National Defense Council."

Mr. Rawlings, chairman of the ruling seven-man council, was quoted as saying: "During the past week we have had to put our military forces on the alert in order to crush any possible attack." He said the "enemies" had adopted terrorist tactics "in order to create an atmosphere of fear and panic among the population."

Mr. Rawlings added, "Such terrorism... cannot be allowed to go unpunished. Every effort is being made by a special high-powered investigation team to trace the criminals who perpetrated this horrible act."

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

LUANDA, Angola — The U.S. State Department renewed efforts over the weekend to prevent a dispute concerning the presence of Cuban soldiers in Angola from endangering negotiations, scheduled to start in New York on Tuesday, that are intended to end the conflict in South-West Africa.

Robert Cabilly, an assistant to Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state for Africa, arrived Saturday in Luanda for talks with representatives of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the Soviet-armed insurgent group battling South Africa's disputed control of South-West Africa (Namibia).

The discussions followed talks in Washington in June between Mr. Crocker and South African officials. Western sources said the Luanda talks were designed to prevent a further souring of the atmosphere after public exchanges between South Africa and the insurgents over what is termed "linkage" by the United States and South Africa of the Namibian issue with a withdrawal of the Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola.

In recent weeks, South Africa has asserted that a settlement of the guerrilla war must be accompanied by a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, which provides the insurgents with bases.

Guerrillas to Attend

The guerrillas have said the New York negotiations are imperiled by South Africa's demands. But the guerrilla spokesman here, Hipido Hamuteya, has said a delegation will attend.

The Western sources indicated that the exchanges had made the negotiations more difficult, and that part of Mr. Cabilly's mission was to give the guerrillas an assessment of the state of the talks.

The inference was that the United States is trying to convince the protagonists that the recent state-

ments may be designed to satisfy political constituencies, not to block the negotiations.

The United States is the principal member of the so-called Western contact group that has been trying for several years to mediate between the rebels and South Africa over the future of Namibia. Other members of the contact group are Britain, Canada, France and West Germany.

A complication has arisen from a proposal by the contact group concerning linkage that has reinforced the rebels' suspicion that South Africa plans to use the issue to stall. The proposal, presented to the rebels in June, implicitly links a Namibian settlement to "other longstanding problems" of the region, a clear reference to the Cubans who are supporting the Luanda government and to the anti-government rebels backed by South Africa in southern Angola.

South African Fears

The proposal is apparently designed to ease South African fears that the Cuban presence is a threat to Pretoria's security. It is also apparently intended to fulfill Washington's wider desire to oppose South Africa.

A Western diplomatic source said Mr. Cabilly's visit seemed designed to "smooth ruffled feathers" and to discredit a belief among the insurgents that they are being pressed to accept a settlement that will benefit only the South Africans.

The timetable for the new discussions envisages agreement on a settlement by Aug. 15. The Western strategy, sources said, is to keep up momentum to prevent the guerrillas or South Africa from backing out.

According to Western and African diplomatic sources, however, the United States insistence on linkage, however diplomatically phrased, has divided the contact group, with Canada, France and West Germany opposing the U.S. position and Britain ambivalent about it.

U.S. Relations

Washington also ties the establishment of diplomatic relations with Angola to a Cuban withdrawal. A linkage that Angola rejects, just as it rejects any formal tie between a Namibian settlement and the Cuban presence. At the same time, there is an awareness here of potential benefits from normalized relations with the United States.

According to recently published United States statistics, Angola earned \$559 million in exports — most of it crude oil — to the United States in 1980 and imported \$111 million worth of United States goods, making the United States its largest trading partner that year.

The Angolan authorities recently gave a fresh signal of interest in normalizing diplomatic ties. The government gave approval for a U.S. all-star college basketball team to tour Angola. The tour is due to start July 27.

White miners, who mainly hold skilled jobs from which blacks are excluded by law, earn an average \$960 a month, according to 1981 figures.

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U.S. Pipeline Stance Will Test Shultz Skills

Resolving Trade Dispute With Allies Is Regarded as 'Monstrous Problem'

By Murray Marder
Washington Post Service

dized trade credits for the Soviet Union. That led Western Europeans into believing that the United States, in turn, would drop its demands for sanctions on equipment for the pipeline.

Some U.S. officials privately talk of ending the dispute by trading the pipeline sanctions for further restrictions on Soviet credits. Others, determined to exert maximum pressure on the Soviet Union, adamantly reject such a bargain.

The hard-liners insist that the only route open for lifting the pipeline sanctions is the easing of Soviet-supported repression in Poland. That was President Reagan's declared reason on June 18 for imposing the broadened ban on U.S. pipeline equipment produced abroad.

Many administration officials concede privately, however, that the Polish situation was not the overriding reason for the pipeline sanctions. Rather, they say, it was the president's determination to inflict economic penalties on the Soviet Union. At his news conference Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan gave both rationales for his decision.

He said one purpose was to tighten the trade embargo on the Soviet Union until there is relief for its security interests. But as Mr. Haig's resignation and the president's decision clearly illustrated, the predominant weight inside the Reagan administration remains on the pro-sanctions side of the debate.

The Western European governments contend that the pipeline will be built in any case, and reject the argument that trade can be used as an effective weapon on its vital security interests. But as Mr. Haig's resignation and the president's decision clearly illustrated, the predominant weight inside the Reagan administration remains on the pro-sanctions side of the debate.

The White House national security adviser, William P. Clark, has stated that it is administration policy to "force our principal adversary, the Soviet Union, to bear the brunt of its economic shortcomings." Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Mr. Haig's principal antagonist, was the first to articulate that policy in the earliest days of the administration.

Mr. Haig and Mr. Shultz's positions parallel each other in several ways. According to Mr. Haig's associates, his dominant reason for reproaching the Reagan administration in his letter of resignation for a lack of "consistency, clarity and steadfastness of purpose," was his complaint over shifting U.S. positions on sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shultz has been committed for years to the need for consistency in U.S. foreign policy. In his last major public address in London in October, 1981, Mr. Shultz stressed the need for "giving confidence to ourselves and our partners in the predictability of our behavior and the consistency of our purpose."

Mr. Shultz is also on record as a long-standing opponent of the use of trade as a political weapon. In the early 1970s, as an advocate of détente in the Nixon administration and a strong supporter of Henry A. Kissinger's strategy, Mr. Shultz opposed the use of trade sanctions to exert pressure on the Soviet Union to relax its emigration restrictions.

U.S. Ends UN Energy Role
GENEVA (Reuters) — The United States has decided to pull out of United Nations energy projects in Europe that could aid the Soviet bloc, senior UN officials said Monday.

Washington informed the Economic Commission for Europe here last month it would no longer take part in its programs promoting East-West cooperation in energy production and use, ECE officials said. The officials said the decision would affect several ECE projects for cooperation and exchange of information in the energy field, especially natural gas, coal and electricity.

Ex-Green Beret Tells of CIA Orders For Assassinations Around the World

United Press International

NEW YORK — A "secret American army" planned to assassinate a rebel leader in the Dominican Republic and routinely killed suspected Viet Cong sympathizers in Vietnam in the 1960s, an article in The New York Times Magazine said.

Luke Thompson, a former master sergeant in the Green Berets, an elite U.S. Army unit, was "part of a secret American army of covert agents who handled the dirty work of U.S. foreign policy — often under the supervision of the CIA — all over the world," the article by Times correspondent Philip Taubman said. Mr. Thompson, who served in the Green Berets from 1962 to 1978, retired disillusioned after a few weeks of training Libyan terrorists for \$6,500 a month under Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA agent, the article said.

In 1965, Mr. Thompson was part of a secret team that devised a plan to bomb the house in which Francisco Denz Caamaño, a Dominican leftist rebel leader, often met guerrillas. The plan was can-

celled as too risky, the magazine said.

Later, Mr. Thompson went to Southeast Asia, where "assassinations became almost routine" for him, the article said. Mr. Thompson said assassination targets included businessmen and politicians considered Viet Cong supporters or sympathizers.

Mr. Wilson, who is alleged to have supplied arms to Libya and to have helped train terrorists there, was arrested by federal authorities in June 15 and is being held on \$20-million bond. Mr. Thompson testified before a grand jury in the case and as a result was not indicted. U.S. authorities are investigating whether senior CIA officials were silent business partners of Mr. Wilson, the magazine said.

Pym Arrives in Yugoslavia
BELGRADE — Francis Pym, the British foreign secretary, arrived Monday for a visit of two days to Yugoslavia.

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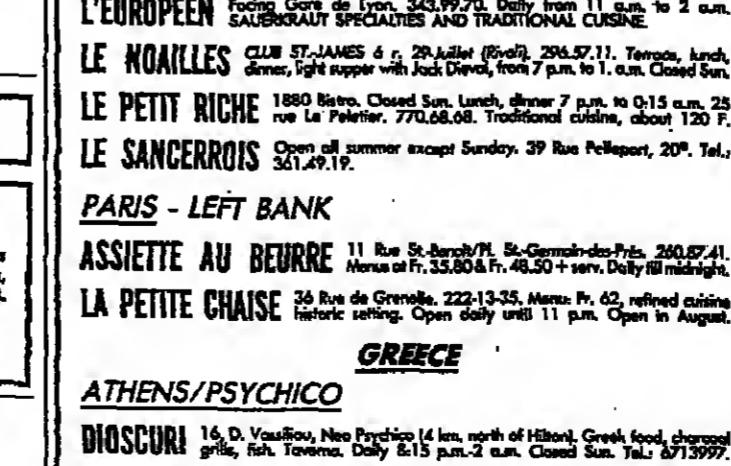
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Moscow Stage: A Streetcar Named Tennessee

By Scott Schuman

*New York Times Service***MOSCOW.** — The hottest American name on the Soviet stage today is Tennessee Williams.

It is more than three decades since Williams first thrilled and scandalized the United States with the drama of brutal conflicts played out under the veneer of Southern gentility, and it has been almost two decades since his last big Broadway success, "The Night of the Iguana." But in Moscow—and across the Soviet land, "Kodzka na Raskal'yonoy Kryse" ("Cat on a Hot Tin Roof"), "L'Amourovaniya Roza" ("Rose Tattoo") and a host of other Williams classics are packing houses and drawing gags, boos and good press.

"Cat" opened Dec. 28 at the Mayakovskiy Theater, and "Rose Tattoo" followed a month later on the small stage of the venerable Moscow Art Theater. Remarkable as it may seem for two such relatively sensational dramas to reach the strict censored Soviet stage at all, the premieres brought to seven the number of Williams plays now in the repertoires of Moscow theaters.**"A Streetcar Named Desire,"** has been playing at the Mayakovskiy for 12 years, and "Sweet Bird of Youth" recently had its 15th performance at the Moscow Art Theater, still stirring the doyenne of Russian actresses, the 76-year-old Argentina Stepanova, in the role of the Princess Acquafonducci.

Elsewhere around Moscow one can catch "Kingdom of Earth," "Orpheus Descending," "Summer and Smoke" and "The Glass Menagerie," and there is hardly a major city in the Soviet Union where Williams is not featured in the local repertory.

The American dramatist Tennessee Williams has become one of the most "revered" of Western authors in the Soviet theater, the critics A. Obraztsova and V.

Gershikova wrote in Sovetskaya Kultura in a recent review of the phenomenon. "He has played in Leningrad and Volgograd, Kuibyshev and Voronezh."

Russian Following

In an interview two years ago, Williams conceded that he had gone through a "period of eclipse" in his native United States. There is no such problem in Russia. Vilya Y. Vulf, a student of American drama, who must be allowed some license, because he translated the last four Williams plays to be staged in Moscow and has been actively promoting the American dramatist, declared: "It's the biggest success since Chekhov."

Tennessee Williams in Moscow

may not be the Tennessee Williams of Broadway, or of Elia Kazan, Marlon Brando, or Jessica Tandy. Some of the nuances and humor of the Southern dialect are inevitably lost — "Bolshoi Pa," for example, just isn't "Big Daddy" — and some of the rougher edges have been filed down for the more puritanical Soviet tastes. The double bed on which "Sweet Bird of Youth" starts is moved discreetly offstage, and Wayne Chance never does light up a joint. The vodka with which the Princess Kosmonopolis washes down her pills is replaced on the Moscow stage with a Western liquor that Russians would consider far more befitting a Western star, albeit a fading one.

Why is there so great a fascination here with an American dramatist of a previous generation? The answer seems to lie both in traditional Russian tastes and in the needs of today's Soviet theatergoers.

Resonances

Williams' dissections of suffering humans, his brutal exposures of human frailty and sin find echoes in the Dostoevskian tradition, while the languid fin-de-siècle mood of Williams' Deep South

recalls the tone of Chekhov's plays. Williams may be considerably more sensational than any Russian dramatist, but he speaks in Russia to a developed appreciation for themes of human passion, despair and confession.

During the painful dialogue between a dying Big Daddy and his alcoholic son in a recent performance of "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," anguished groans of empathy rose repeatedly from the audience. Maggie's declaration, "You've got to be one or the other, either young or with money," drew

Israel and the Beirut Siege

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

In the continuing negotiations over the terms of the PLO's departure from West Beirut, one point should be kept in mind above all others: There can be absolutely no justification for an Israeli assault that would take further civilian lives.

Yes, the PLO has cynically taken refuge in a peopled city and is trying to shift entirely to Israel the blame for any assault that yet may come. Bashir Gemayel, the Lebanese Maronite leader is on strong ground in protesting that PLO chairman Yasser Arafat has no right to threaten, as he has, that he will make West Beirut his Stalingrad. Still, too many innocent people have already died in this Lebanese war. The Israelis are fighting far from their border, in an Arab capital, and they have no call to kill more. For any breakdown of the ragged cease-fire of the past week, they will be held primarily to account.

The actual negotiations on the PLO seem to be moving ahead. Over the weekend, Mr. Arafat was reported to have informed the key middleman, U.S. envoy Philip Habib, of his intent to take all of his troops and the PLO's political leadership out of Lebanon. In outline, the offer looks promising; its relative moderation was attested to Monday by Libya's Moammar Gadhafi, in his fashion. He advised PLO forces to commit suicide rather than accept the indignity that he discerned in Mr. Arafat's terms.

The Arafat statement registers fully the PLO's devastating defeat in Lebanon. Its terms would shear the PLO of its single remaining base of conventional operations adjacent to Israel — and of its Lebanese facil-

ties serving international terrorism. It would remove the first of the three foreign forces that must be removed if Lebanon is somehow to be put back together again; the other two forces belong to Syria and Israel.

On Monday, the Israeli Cabinet issued an order to the Arafat position, saying among other things, that Mr. Arafat still wanted to keep in Beirut a "political office," which in the Cabinet's view could all too easily turn into something more insidious. Israel's desire to deny the PLO any presence of any kind in Lebanon, however circumscribed and innocuous, is consistent with its purpose of utterly humiliating the PLO.

In any event, the question of the form of a residual PLO presence under Lebanese governmental authority is certainly not an issue that gives Israel the slightest legitimate pretext for busting into West Beirut and killing a lot more people. If it is true that Mr. Arafat has no right to make West Beirut a Stalingrad, then no one has named Beirut either to be the arbiter of the city's fate.

One would expect that Israel, with its principal objectives having been achieved in Lebanon at a major cost to its standing in Western public opinion, would be eager to show a magnanimous and humanitarian face as the war winds down. The PLO is being closed out in Lebanon — no one doubts it. Soon, if there are no surprises, attention will turn to the aftermath of the war. The Israelis will likely be presenting the United States with a huge bill for the fighting and with a diplomatic plan for exploiting its results. Israel is going to need every ounce of good will it can muster for that difficult passage.

Facing Argentine Reality

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The democratic world should take careful note of current goings-on in Buenos Aires. Defeat in the Falklands apparently has not, as some feared, sent Argentina lurching to wilder extremes. To be sure, the military remains in charge. But the new president is a retired general, Reynaldo Benito Bignone, who calls himself "a man of dialogue." He has lifted a six-year ban on politics and promises to hold elections by 1984.

Mr. Bignone has put together a predominantly civilian Cabinet that can best be characterized as sober, even stolid. In all, the military leaders seem less vindictive than embarrassed about the war; the navy and air force are pressing for a quicker return to civilian and democratic rule. By Argentine standards, these are hopeful auguries.

The new president could make his intentions even clearer if he would take two positive steps. One would be to drop all remaining charges against three British journalists detained during the fighting. To its credit, the

government recently released the three — Simon Winchester of The Sunday Times and Ian Mather and Anthony Prime of The Observer — but they are only out on bail and must still face espionage charges. Their detention was indefensible in the first place and occurred at a time when other journalists were being abducted and beaten by thugs of the security service. Argentina ought to write this to the whole sorry chapter.

Another conclusion is essential before Argentina can begin to repair the political and economic damage of the former junta's reckless aggression. The war will not be over until the army leadership says it is over, firmly ruling out further military action. That would clear the way for the return of hundreds of prisoners still detained by Britain, and for the removal of remaining economic sanctions.

With inflation in Argentina roaring at a triple-digit pace, and about \$35 billion owed to foreign banks, the new government ought to say finally, and firmly, what everyone knows. The invasion of the Falklands failed.

A Nameless, Ancient Crime

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

An ancient crime has crept to a new prominence in the United States. Its victims are the most or least eminent, those whose fall can jar the edifice of the state. Despite tragedy after tragedy, the crime that is their common link is hard to see because there is no name for it.

The crime is committing a historically outrageous act to procure a name in history. It's something more than infamy. It might be called herostatism, after Herostatos, the Greek who sought lasting fame by burning the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, a wonder of the ancient world.

By his own admission, desire for infamous celebrity led John Hinckley to make his attempt on President Reagan's life. His first concern after the crime was how it was playing on television. The same purpose doubtless drove other assassins who, with no obvi-

ous political end, have set their sights on those in the public eye. The terrorist kills anonymously or in the name of his cause.

The herostrota aims only to link his own name with that of his innocent target. George Wallace and John Lennon may have been victims, and perhaps notoriety was among the urges of the others who have taken shots at public figures without clear motive.

Herostatism may not, as Europeans believe, be a characteristically American crime. But bringing the United States into the community of countries that forbids the unlimited public ownership of guns would be a step forward. Another would be to reduce the culturally sanctioned celebration of violence. The Episcopians forbade the mention of Herostatos's name. It was an empty gesture, but fitting to the crime, and it was at least an attempt to do something.

Other Editorial Opinion

Enough Bluster From Russia

The resolution and determination that President Reagan expressed at the United Nations in regard to Russia hit the right note. The days of wordy waffling on the issue of peace are over. Somewhere one must cease coddling the nutty false hopes, and ask for peace on terms that are realistically grounded, and the president has done that.

We see Mr. Gromyko's assurance that Russia will not be the first to use nuclear weapons only as a ploy, a Russian realization that, in the wake of the resolution shown by Britain in the Falklands, of our own intention to bring our defense to readiness, and the general acceptance of Mr. Reagan's position by Europe — not to mention the re-evaluation in Lebanon that Russian arms are not reliable or dependable — the days of bluff and bluster will no longer serve, so Russia employs words of sweet reasonableness.

Fine, says Reagan, but words are not enough. We want to see a Russian follow-up

in action, a verifiable effort toward nuclear containment and peace. It is a thoroughly sound position. Let Russia match its words with deeds. No more talk or bluff.

— The Chronicle (Willimantic, Conn.).

The Real Threat to Peace

There are too many people around who believe that the nuclear arms race is the only threat to peace that matters. In fact it is probably one of the lesser threats, because of strategic parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. The main danger to world peace comes not from the arsenals of the superpowers but from the instability of a world that the superpowers have less and less power to control. As more states acquire nuclear weapons, the danger of nuclear war will obviously increase, but disarmament by the superpowers would not diminish it. They must not get sucked into the conflicts of uncontrollable clients, especially against equally uncontrollable clients of other superpowers.

— The Times (London).

JULY 6: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Philadelphia Press 'Gagged'

NEW YORK — The World comments: "A free press no longer exists in Philadelphia. Without exception, the newspapers have been gagged by their subserviency to a combination of big advertisers. When one of the proprietors of the Gimbel department store was arrested here on a serious charge and later committed suicide in Hoboken, not a single newspaper in Philadelphia presumed to print a line about the matter. Now opposition to the scheme to bestow upon the rapid transition a monopoly a wholesale grant of new powers for 50 years has been refused a fair hearing. Civic organizations who have been conducting a campaign against the ordinance find the columns of the local press closed to them."

1932: Hot Speeches for Veterans

WASHINGTON — Ragged and unkempt, but maintaining good military formation, about 15,000 veterans, members of the Bonus Expeditionary Force, staged a parade past the Capitol. They were reviewed by their commander, William W. (Hot) Waters, self-styled "hard-boiled guy," and given a ration of peppery speeches. The demonstration was orderly, though mention of President Hoover was the signal for boozing. There were demands for immediate approval by Congress of the bonus bill and each company carried a banner inscribed, "We are here to stay until we get it." Gen. Waters said: "I am going off to try to raise some funds for more food, and left by airplane for New York."

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TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1982

Haig on Lebanon: 'A Great Strategic Opportunity'

WASHINGTON — In an interview granted just before his resignation as secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr. offered views on the war in Lebanon that may help explain his policy differences with the Reagan White House. He was speaking soon after Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin left Washington; the prime minister departed three days before Mr. Haig resigned.

Here are edited excerpts from the interview:

Q: How was Prime Minister Begin's visit to Washington? Were there any provocations?

A: Mr. Begin never provokes me. I think I know where he comes from. He is a patriot. He is a man who is isolated, as are his people, in an unfriendly environment. He is a man who, with vision and statesmanship, can change that situation with flexibility and understanding for the agonies of the Palestinian people, which also must be considered.

Mr. Begin had a very difficult time with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, but his meeting with the House Foreign Affairs Committee was much easier.

Q: You've spent many hours with Prime Minister Begin. How would you describe him?

A: He is a leader with a great burden.

Q: Why is he depicted so negatively in the press?

A: It's not my role to agree or not. Mr. Begin explains the motivations for actions taken one way. The Israeli assessment presents one picture. Other sources present another picture. And the Lebanese government presents yet a third picture. Israel has justified its action as the result of a continuation of terrorism from the Lebanese terrorist organization — and terrorized, plagued and brutalized since entry of the PLO into that country in the mid-1970s.

The situation developed after the expulsion of the hard-core Palestinian movement from Jordan in the early 1970s. Now the Midast is again wracked by the horrors of war.

Many people criticize Israel for overreaction, and indeed, that has been Israel's pattern in a military sense — since the founding of the state of Israel in 1948.

Today, the West is facing the judgment — should, or can we insist on arrangements which will leave the Palestinian terrorist organization intact as an armed extraterritorial element within the sovereign borders of Lebanon? The answer is a resounding "No." It is vitally im-

portant for the West to keep its eye on the historic perspective of the tragedy that is Lebanon today and not reimpose the conditions which brought about this tragic situation.

Q: What has been the impact on U.S. relations with Israel as a result of Premier Begin's incursion into Lebanon?

A: Every resort to force by Israel has been

frequently difficult for those not immediately involved to comprehend or accept violent Israeli response to an accumulation of terrorist provocations, any one of which appears less significant than the Israeli reaction. It is precisely this phenomenon that has historically made the combating of terrorism so difficult.

Q: What about arms for Jordan?

A: Over an extended period, Jordan has ex-

pressed interest in mobile air defense capabili-

ties and it was the previous administration's

failure to provide such equipment that resulted

in the subsequent strikes against Beirut which

have generated such criticisms. Israel insists

that we were the result of extensive rocket and artillery fire from southern Lebanon.

Q: What's the solution to the Lebanon crisis?

A: The situation in Lebanon offers a great

strategic opportunity for the moderate Arab

world, for the United States, and above all for

the tortured people and populations of Lebanon

who have been under the heel of an interna-

tional terrorist organization — and terrorized,

plagued and brutalized since entry of the

PLO into that country in the mid-1970s.

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July 5

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	S.D.B.
100% - 12%	91% - 9%	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2
12 1/2% - 15%	11 1/2% - 12%	5 1/2 - 6%	13 - 14	13 1/2 - 14 1/2	13 1/2 - 14 1/2	13 1/2 - 14 1/2
15 1/2% - 18%	12 1/2% - 13%	4 3/4 - 4 1/2	12 - 13	13 1/2 - 14 1/2	13 1/2 - 14 1/2	13 1/2 - 14 1/2
17 1/2% - 20%	13 1/2% - 14%	4 1/2 - 5%	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	13 1/2 - 14 1/2	13 1/2 - 14 1/2	13 1/2 - 14 1/2
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U.S. Firm Has Faith In Sun-Kissed Future

By Robert D. Hirschey Jr.
New York Times Service

TRENTON, N.J. — The company's office does not look like much, just a one-story brick structure with a series of hastily built extensions jutting out the back.

Inside, Zoltan J. Kiss, a former professional soccer player whose last business venture ended in a bankruptcy filing, munches on a sandwich at his desk while explaining how his six-year-old company lost about \$1 a share in the past year.

Despite the loss, Mr. Kiss and his company believe that their field of solar-powered electricity is now capable of broad commercial use, although it is thought generally that such applications are decades away. And Mr. Kiss is also convinced that his Chromar Corp. may beat even the mighty Japanese to the punch. Mr. Kiss is president of Chromar, which has 45 employees.

Mr. Kiss has developed what appears to be an important breakthrough in photovoltaics, a marriage of energy and electronics that produces electricity from sunlight.

"The manufacturing cost is already below today's conventional cost of electricity," he said, and he expects further advances in the field to come quickly.

With an initial investment of \$50,000 and total outlays of about \$2 million, much of it from Mr. Kiss's earlier pioneering work with digital watches, Chromar has gone on to engage Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith to coordinate its marketing and capital-raising efforts. Merrill Lynch said the company may have as much as a two-year lead over its competition.

Very Excited

Another enthusiast is Herbert D. Levine, president of Herbert Young Securities, which managed Chromar's first public stock offering last year and which owns some stock-purchase warrants.

"I've been underwriting companies for over 20 years, and I don't think I've ever been more excited about an industry or a company than Chromar," Mr. Levine said. He described its technology as "a major breakthrough."

Others are not so sure. Elliott Berman, chief scientist at Arco Solar Industries in Chatsworth, Calif., was interested enough to order some Chromar material to evaluate it. He said he has a "high regard" for Mr. Kiss's scientific ability.

But Mr. Berman wondered whether Chromar is really ahead of the field. "I still think it's a horse race," Mr. Berman said, with the Japanese in the lead. "If anybody is ahead, they are," he said.

There are several other U.S. companies active in photovoltaics, including affiliates of Exxon, At-

lantic Richfield, Westinghouse and RCA, which once employed Mr. Kiss as director of electronic research.

Most of those companies have focused on the so-called single crystal silicon technology, whose cost has been cut to \$10 a peak watt from more than \$1,000 a peak watt 20 years ago. Chromar thinks this technology will not be made commercially competitive soon. A peak watt is the unit of electricity produced by a cell at maximum solar intensity — noon on a clear day.

The Japanese, like Chromar, have decided to concentrate instead on amorphous silicon, a process in which the atoms are arranged at random rather than in a crystalline pattern. Mr. Kiss thinks Chromar has an advantage in its development of a proprietary way to inexpensively produce the semiconducting thin film that converts sunlight to electricity.

This process, already used in other fields, is called chemical vapor deposition. By contrast, the Japanese use what is called glow discharge deposition, which RCA developed.

At a trade show in Houston last month, Chromar began offering to deliver electric systems — not to be confused with other solar technologies such as passive hot water heating — for as little as \$4 a peak watt. That is less than the cost of electricity from a new nuclear plant and is competitive with electricity fired by oil.

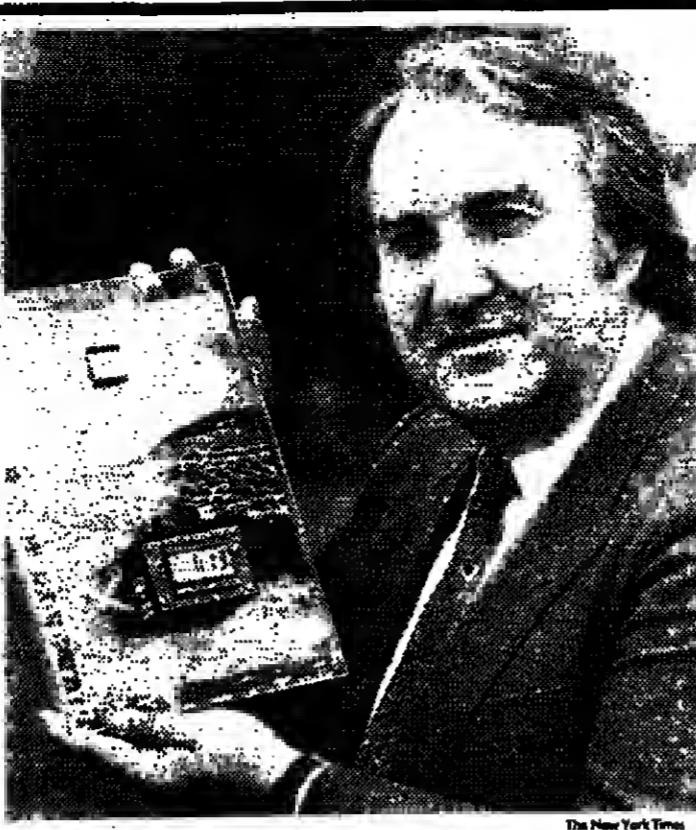
By 1985, Chromar believes it will have chopped this cost to 50 cents a peak watt, and by 1990 it projects a cost of just 30 cents. If this is achieved, solar electricity could be firmly entrenched as an energy source.

"The crossover point in our opinion should occur at a module cost of approximately 70 cents per peak watt," Robert L. San Martin of the Department of Energy told Congress in September. At 40 cents or less, he added, sun-powered electricity could "broadly exploit" utility markets and prompt the installation of solar panels on today's homes.

According to Joseph Lindmayer, founder-president of Solarex Corp., now 30 percent owned by Standard Oil of Indiana, "the problem with it is that the efficiency is very low" in amorphous silicon.

Mr. Lindmayer, whose company has worked on this technology for years, also said there is a problem of keeping the material's properties from changing when deployed. "It can only be regarded at the moment as a research approach," he said.

There are several other U.S. companies active in photovoltaics, including affiliates of Exxon, At-



Zoltan J. Kiss, the president and founder of Chromar Corp., with a small clock powered by an amorphous silicon solar cell.

doctorate in physics from the University of Toronto and was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University.

He left RCA in 1969 to found Optel Corp., one of the earliest producers of liquid crystal display technology, that by 1974 had 40 percent of the world digital watch market. As the industry moved overseas, Optel plunged into the red and, five months after Mr. Kiss resigned in 1976, was forced to file under Chapter 11 of U.S. bankruptcy law.

Slump, U.S. Curbs Unhinge British Steel Recovery Plan

(Continued from Page 7)

dropped 37 percent since 1972. Over the same period, consumption has fallen 7 in the United States and 18 percent in West Germany; in Italy it has risen 9 percent.

In this climate, Mr. MacGregor's arrival at RSC was expected to bring further major cuts in manpower and the closing of at least one of the major production centers. Although he continued to reduce the work force, Mr. MacGregor decided on only a small cut in manned capacity to 14.4 million tons, leaving all the main plants untouched in the hope that an improvement in demand would enable RSC to raise production again.

Since Mr. MacGregor's arrival, the government has agreed to pump in £380 million and write off £

£3.5 billion in capital and loans. Until this year, the strategy appeared to have been successful, and RSC's figures were improving by leaps and bounds. But just when RSC seemed to have its house in order, external factors are again forcing the corporation's planners to rethink the future.

W. German Joblessness Up

Reuters

NUREMBERG, West Germany — The number of West Germans out of work was 1.65 million in June, or 6.8 percent, up slightly from 1.645 million in May, the West German labor office said Monday. The rate was 4.8 percent in June, 1981.

The average seasonally adjusted total in the first half was 1.79 million.

Hitachi's profitability has also

Hitachi's Bright Star Loses Some of Its Shine

(Continued from Page 7)

gy," said Hisamichi Sawa, director of Bachie Haisey Stuart Shields in Japan.

Hitachi has tried to ease Japan's dependence on foreign technology since Naohiro Odaira founded the company in 1910 in Hitachi City, about 80 miles northeast of Tokyo.

Mr. Odaira began his company as a motor repair shop to serve a nearby copper mine. According to the corporate legend, Mr. Odaira was appalled by the fact that all the mine's equipment was imported from the United States and Europe, because the operators considered Japanese equipment untrustworthy. So Mr. Odaira then began making five-horsepower electric motors and, soon thereafter, an integrated line of industrial machinery powered by electric motors.

Hitachi made its first computer in 1957, and a technical link-up with RCA, which dropped out of the computer business in 1971, gave Hitachi much of its early technology. Hitachi's commitment to the computer and semiconductor fields grew in the 1960s.

Then, apparently jolted by the Arab oil embargo, and the company's reliance on energy-consuming machinery for heavy industry, Hitachi shifted its strategic course in the mid-1970s, analysts said. It turned its focus from electric power equipment, such as generators and turbines, toward computers, semiconductors and consumer electronics.

This decision was a gamble. With heavy power equipment, the market in Japan resembles a cartel, according to analysts. Established concerns such as Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric, which is also involved in the data storage case, sell to companies they have dealt with for years and there is little competition between the established groups. Growth is limited, but so is risk.

"When you start betting your future, as Hitachi did, on something like semiconductors and computers, you're taking some pretty big risks," said James C. Abegglen, vice president of the Boston Consulting Group in Tokyo.

Instead of the somewhat-sequenced electrical equipment market, Hitachi was plowing into the most competitive and rapidly shifting industries in the world.

The change in direction, by most accounts, has been quite successful. Hitachi's electronics division, which includes computers and semiconductors, has been growing about 20 percent a year since 1975, on average. In the latest fiscal year, the division accounted for \$3.3 billion of the company's total sales of \$15.4 billion.

Today, only the consumer products division, with sales of \$3.5 billion in 1981, is larger.

Hitachi's profitability has also

increased steadily in recent years. In the latest fiscal year, when the recession slowed growth in many consumer and industrial markets, Hitachi's after-tax earnings rose 6 percent, to \$571 million. Its pre-tax profit advanced 13 percent.

The man behind Hitachi's push into computers and semiconductors has been Katsuhide Mita, a 53-year-old engineer who became president last year. "It is generally recognized that Mita's brilliance and leadership made this company so successful," said David S. Phillips, a managing director of Morgan Stanley in Tokyo.

Mr. Mita is known within Hitachi as "Mr. Computer," and he rode that busines to the top of the corporate hierarchy.

In 1981, Nippon Electric Co. edged out Hitachi to become the second-largest Japanese computer maker, largely on the sales strength of its personal computers. Fujitsu is Japan's leading computer manufacturer.

Some industry analysts said that Hitachi's aggressive commitment to the computer business could have been a factor that created the environment in which some of its employees were willing to pay large sums for confidential information about IBM.

Hitachi makes equipment and programming that is compatible with IBM's large systems. But IBM's introduction last October of the 3081 model group K was apparently going to make it more dif-

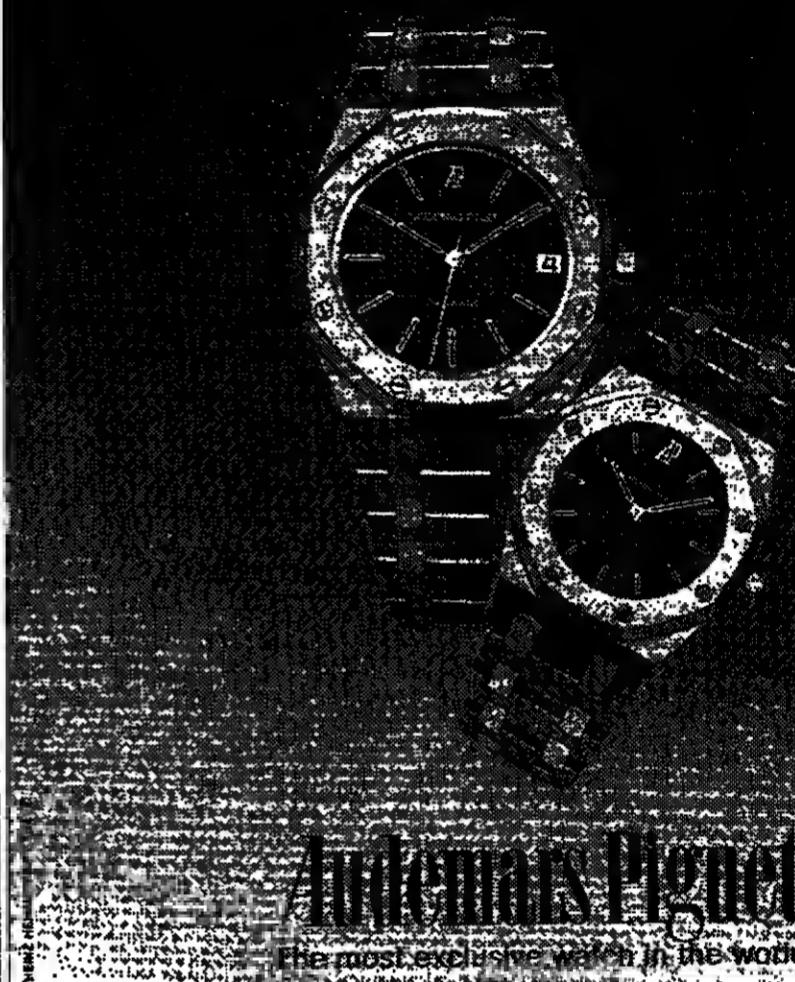
ficult for outside companies to supply equipment comparable with the top-of-the-line IBM system unless they could figure out the architecture of the 3081-K. Much of the IBM information that Hitachi paid for was said to have been for the 3081-K.

"Some of the Hitachi people may have become overzealous," said one analyst.

The scandal, analysts said, should not do lasting damage to Hitachi. But it is undoubtedly demoralizing to the company's employees.

"This will be big news for a while," said Mr. Phillips. "But I don't think it will fundamentally hurt Hitachi."

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BOOKS

NADIA BOULANGER: A Life in Music
By Leonie Rosenthal. Illustrated. 427 pp. \$24.95.
Norton, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10110

Reviewed by Allen Hughes

BECAUSE it seems unlikely that 20th-century American music would have developed precisely as it did without Nadia Boulanger, the appearance of a major biography of the extraordinary French pedagogue is a matter of very special interest.

As Virgil Thomson has said, Melville Smith, Aaron Copland and Thomson himself "discovered her for America" in the early '20s, and their discovery led ultimately to the journey of hundreds, possibly thousands, of young Americans to Paris in winter or Fontainebleau in summer for lessons with the forceful "Mademoiselle."

She taught harmony, analysis and composition chiefly and took on amateurs and the untaught as readily as budding professionals — if the amateurs and untaught had money. Thus,

the vast numbers of Americans who had lessons with Boulanger — many of them only briefly at the summer Conservatoire Américain at Fontainebleau — included many who ended up with little more than a handful of high-priced elementary harmony lessons and the right to say that they had studied with Boulanger. Until 1950, at least, this claim carried quite a bit of prestige in American music centers.

It was, however, in encouraging Copland, Thomson, Roy Harris, Walker Piston, Marc Blitzstein, Theodore Chanler and others of equal seriousness and in helping to put them on their feet as composers that Boulanger contributed significantly to the development of American music.

Early on, however, Nadia Boulanger gave evidence of the insensitivity and tactlessness that were to antagonize many people over the years. Gabriel Faure had been a family friend and devoted teacher, but apparently thinking it would get her where she wanted to go, she abandoned his composition class for that of Charles Marie Widor without a word of explanation. After Lili died of leprosy (leprosy and tuberculosis) in 1918 at the age of 24, but two decades later she became the first woman to conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and subsequently appeared as guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic and other orchestras in this country and in Europe. She also achieved fame as an inspirational lecturer about music.

While still in her teens, Nadia turned to teaching to earn money and by the time she was in her early 30s was on her way to fame in that field. She gave up composing for good shortly after Lili died of Crohn's disease (ileitis and colitis) in 1918 at the age of 24, but two decades later she became the first woman to conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and subsequently appeared as guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic and other orchestras in this country and in Europe. She also achieved fame as an inspirational lecturer about music.

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One would expect, therefore, that this book written by an American musician would stand as something of a celebration of the woman who meant so much to us. That, however, is not the case.

Instead, the author — a Ph.D. from Columbia University — has put together an incredibly detailed documentation of Boulanger's life from her birth in 1887 to her death at 92 in 1979 that adds somehow to a sad story.

The daughter of a singer and teacher at the Paris Conservatoire and of one of his pupils — they were married when he was 62 years old and she was 21 — Nadia had been awarded first prizes in composition, organ and piano from the Conservatoire before she turned 17. By then, her father was dead. In any case, he had clearly favored her younger sister, Lili, who was not only prettier but also more musically gifted than Nadia. Their mother, who claimed to be a Russian princess (Rosenthal suggests that she might be more accurately described as an "adventuress"), was extravagant and difficult.

The teen-age Nadia wanted desper-

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GLAD	COOS	SITS
RENI	AUGHT	EROS
AVIS	RILEY	GENE
BILLIE JEANKING	ITSA	DINES
AWAKES AGAS	CHAIM	SEALSKINS
BAILEY	EARN	EAGLE
CAPPE	STEGOMYIA	ICAL
ANDY	LESS	BNEVA
CAPP	ALIEN	REGRET
WIZARD	ROTIC	KING
ID	KING	DAVID
REX	IRAN	PHOTEL
MORGAN	ELITE	PALI
DOONESBURY	HONE	DIVAN
JUMBLE	FAAST	RILE
STABEK	KINAI	ALAN

Perhaps Rosenthal has made more than she should of the declining years and grim final months of a once-imperious woman whose musical knowledge and taste and teaching skills contributed so much to 20th-century musical growth and stability in the United States and elsewhere. But the impression remains that Boulanger's characteristic appetite for work, her great show of activity and her insistence on having her own way were cover-ups for a life too bleak to contemplate at the core.

Allen Hughes is on the staff of The New York Times

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THERE is nothing as potent as an opening idea whose time has come, but who knows when that will be?

There are untold ideas or plans asleep in just one column, or perhaps in a forgotten footnote of any tome on openings. Most are indeed unworkable and fully deserve to remain curiosities in a war museum. Yet there are others just waiting to be awakened by the implementation needed for them to display their true worth.

One of these sleepers was seized upon with great effect by a former world champion, Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union, for his game with Yasser Seirawan, a Seattle grandmaster, in the second round of the Phillips & Drew International Tournament in London.

The idea of creating a broad pawn center with 5 P-QB4 against the Caro-Kann Defense had always looked like a dud, if anyone bothered to look at it, but in this game it achieved solid success.

Any system with the advance 3 P-K5 against the Caro-Kann Defense runs the risk that, after 3 ... B-B4, Black will threaten to maneuver into a kind of French Defense which will be favorable because the QB is developed before ... P-K3 becomes necessary.

The transparent trap in 4 P-KR4 was, of course, that 4 ... P-K3 loses a piece after 5 P-KN4, PxP; 6 P-KB3, B-N3; 7 P-R5. The point was that after the prophylactic 4 ... P-KR4, Black cannot safely castle on the kingside.

Seirawan was perhaps too quick in putting with a bishop by 5 ... BxN, but he did have to find some way of avoiding the difficulties of 5 ... P-K3; 6 N-QB3, N-Q2; 7 PxP, PxP; 8 B-KN5, B-K2; 9 Q-Q2, BxN; 10 QxP, R-Q3; 12 P-KN4, P-R5; 14 N-B3, winning the RP.

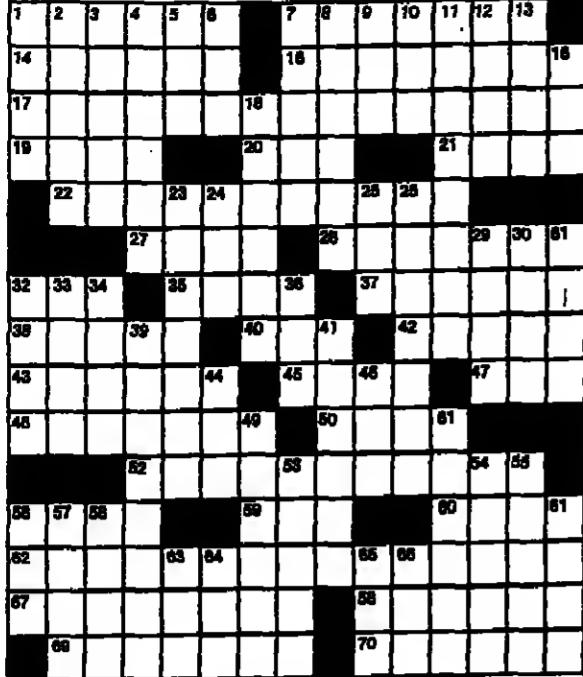
Naturally, after 6 RzB, he could not grab a pawn by 6 ... Q-R4ch?; 7 B-Q2, QxP? because of 8 R-R3!, Q-R3; 9 R-R3, Q-N3; 10 B-R5, Q-R3; 11 B-B7, trapping the queen.

Spassky's opening idea was seen to be a clear success after 11 B-Q3, since White had the advantage in space and mobility.

On 17 ... Q-N3! it was no use trying 17 ... Q-QN1 (with the plan of exposing rooks by 18 ... R-QB1) because after 18 B-N2, R-Q1; 19 BxN, RxR; 20 BxQ, K-N1; 21 NxR, PxN; 22 QxR, P-B2; 23 R-B8ch, White wins the queen.

After 17 ... Q-N3; 18 P-QN4, Seirawan could not get his laggard knight into play with 18 ... N-KB4, since 19 BxN, KPxR (19 ...

CROSSWORD



PEANUTS

LOOK AT THAT LITTLE
REHAIRRED GIRL...
ISN'T SHE CUTE?

THAT'S THE TROUBLE
WITH BEING A LITTLE
KID... I CAN'T INVITE
HER OUT TO DINNER...

I CAN'T EVEN INVITE
HER FOR A CUP OF
COFFEE...

YOU COULD STAND
ON THE CORNER, AND
EAT AN ORANGE...

B-C.

WHAT'S THE TOUGHEST
ASSIGNMENT
YOU EVER HAD?

NOAH'S BON VOYAGE PARTY

ACROSS

- 1 Lab vial
- 7 Stems
- 14 Lengthy downtown
- 15 Old term for a pirate
- 17 One of the square
- 19 Gunships
- 21 Butteringers' exclamation
- 22 John Wayne's last film
- 27 Author Bellow
- 28 Planes
- 32 —rule (normally)
- 35 Dandelion or cat's-ear
- 37 More than one
- 38 Murray's "See —"
- 40 One of the Carolines
- 42 " — far, far better thing..."
- 43 Norway spruce
- 45 "GIL—"
- 47 Lacking
- 48 More rapid
- 50 Dog star
- 52 Perform a navigator's function
- 56 SST word
- 58 Use a shuttle
- 60 Film fragment
- 62 Has a bull session
- 67 This devil loves to revel
- 68 Hood on a Londoner's car
- 69 Pounds
- 70 —de cache
- 71 ADC
- 72 Polyphonic composition
- 73 Torrey
- 74 Flats
- 75 Oahu garland
- 76 Unit of work
- 77 Don Sutton is one
- 78 Adjusts for D.S.T.
- 79 Collegian's "Bravo!"
- 80 Ike's W.W. II command
- 81 Showdown in the Old West
- 82 Opera director Capoblanco
- 83 Author of "My Life in Court"
- 84 Exude
- 85 Revs.
- 86 Festive Irish party
- 87 " — open eyes..."
- 88 Hodson
- 89 "River of Perfumes" in Vietnam
- 90 Bottles occupant in a Stevenson tale
- 91 Minor ballet dancer
- 92 Hind

DOWN

- 1 ADC
- 2 Small portion
- 3 Twigs
- 4 Nebraska stream
- 5 Early Olds transport
- 6 Leftover of a sort
- 7 Cad
- 8 " — of Man": Bronowski
- 9 Himalayan wild goats
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ART BUCHWALD

The Perks of Quitting

WASHINGTON — The difference between our political system and some others I won't mention is that if you are a high official and fall in disfavor with the leader, instead of asking political asylum you become a very hot literary and show-biz personality.

While Al Haig may have lost many of the perks he was entitled to as secretary of state, his lively career and combative spirit give him an opportunity to laugh all the way to the bank.

This is what happens when someone with a very high profile gets the boot from the government.

The first call he receives is from Fast Fingers Dundy, the literary agent. "Al, I just talked to Burnwood Press. They made me an offer of \$1 million for worldwide rights to your book."

"I don't have a book."

"You do now. You're hot. Al, before you walked the plank for Reagan, I couldn't get \$50 for your memoirs. But after your resignation the phone rang off the hook. Give us a lot of Watergate, a lot of Nixon and a lot of the inside stuff on how the Reagan White House gave you the sword, and you'll be the Reader's Digest foldout for December."

"I'm not sure I want to write a book."

"Don't play games, Al. You're hot now, but the attention spans in this country is down to 10 minutes. Every week you delay, they'll chop \$200,000 off the offer."

"I think about it."

The phone rings in the Haig household again.

"This is Hiram Beaumont with the Beaumont Lecture Bureau. Sorry to hear you lost your job, Mr. Haig, but we were wondering if you would take a lecture date for the Junior League Town Hall series in Rochester this fall?"

Wallaby Born in U.S. Zoo

(The Associated Press)

JACKSON, Miss. — The first albinos wallaby born in captivity in the United States emerged from its mother's pouch looking like a big white rabbit with ungainly feet and legs, a zoo official says. "He's just all feet now," Lynn Swigert, director of the Jackson Zoo, said.

"I don't have a lecture put together yet."

"Just wing it. They want to see you as much as hear you. Tell them how Weinberger did you in, how Bill Clark doesn't know El Salvador from Las Vegas, how Richard Allen got his Seiko watch, and how they sat you in the wrong seat on Air Force One when you went to France. We're talking big money now, Mr. Haig, not the peanuts we got you when you left N.A.T.O."

"How big?"

"While your popularity lasts, I can get you as much as they pay Kissinger. Of course, after six months you may have to start doing Kiwanis dates again. But people are funny and willing to pay just to see how you are holding up under your ordeal. There's nothing that excites an audience like a guy who has just been personally sacked by the president."

"I'll get back to you."

* * *

RING, RING, RING.

"General Haig, this is the Dabney Advertising Agency. We're making up our late 1983 advertising schedule for one of our clients, and we're wondering if you would be interested in doing a TV commercial a year from next December."

"Who is your client?"

"The American Express Credit Card people. All you would have to do is stand up in the lobby of an airport and say 'Do I look familiar? I used to be the secretary of state. Nobody knows who I am any more than that's why I never leave home without my American Express Card.' It only takes a day, General, and you get paid every time it runs. If you have any questions, call Sen. Sam Ervin. The commercial has given him a whole new career."

"I'll have to talk it over with my wife."

RING, RING, RING.

"Al, Gerry Ford speaking. Sorry to hear about the falling-out between you and Ronnie. What I'm calling about is, now that you've got time on your hands, I was wondering if you'd still like to play in my pro-celebrity tennis tournament here in Palm Springs."

"I didn't think you'd still want me to play in your tennis tournament now, sir."

"I sure do. Just because a man leaves public office doesn't mean his career is over."

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Another Alsop: Susan Mary And Her 'Writing Instinct'

By Paul Hendrickson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — She sits like a painting, in her Georgetown drawing room, amid fresh flowers and hand-painted screens and tall vases and candleabra and French period furniture and massive gleaming oils. Most of the oils are "fake," she concedes with relish. Almost everywhere you look are little porcelain bowls full of filtered cigarettes.

On the phone the day before, Susan Mary Alsop had described this house as a "miserable little gray place that looks from the outside rather like a Victorian girls' reformatory." Not exactly, though there are bars on the street side.

Privileged Background

Susan Mary Alsop is descended directly from early American Jays — at least in Jay, the first chief justice of the United States. "My forebears helped get this show on the road," is how she tosses that off. To say her life has known privilege and connection is like saying Ted Williams saw something white and hit it with a stick.

Half a century ago, with frizzed hair, she was dancing adolescent summer nights away on the ballroom floor of the Bar Harbor Club. Eager boys who would one day go to Harvard and grow up to be ambassadors held her slender waist while the band saved sweetly through "Night and Day."

Years later, in Paris (her first husband, Bill Patten, was a reserve attaché at the U.S. Embassy), she would come to know Cecil Beaton and Winston Churchill and Ho Chi Minh and Greta Garbo and the Duke of Marlborough and so many others you'd need to rent the Palace of Versailles to get them all to one party.

Meeting With Ho

"We met Ho Chi Minh at the Fontainebleau conference in 1947. We sat at a sidewalk café with him and passed the time. He was this wizened-up little old man with a wispy beard and an absolutely fascinating face. He had superb manners and spoke superb

French. That conference was the turning point in French colonial affairs, I believe. Afterward the French sent him packing, he went back to Asia, and we all know what happened."

Susan Mary Alsop is 63 now and an accomplished writer, with her third book just out. She is wearing pearls. A tricolored scarf is knotted around her neck. The watchband is alligator. Her legs are crossed and the dress is tucked just a modest smidge over the knee. She reaches for one cigarette after another. The cigarettes are little batons, punctuation strokes for bon mots and "my dears."

A Charmed Life

On the more glittery skin of things, Susan Mary Alsop's life seems to have been so absurdly charmed as to be not quite of this time or place.

You think of her in connection with *wagons-lits*, slithering off from the Gare de Lyon on "velvet paws so quietly that you hardly realize it is moving. Through the night, after a luxuriant dinner, you hurdle through France and when you wake in the morning and pull up the blind it's the Mediterranean you see, cerulean blue on the right side of the train, and pink and white and yellow houses that couldn't be French on the left side, everywhere darkest black cypress."

Hats and Rolls-Royces

She wrote in another letter a hilarious description of chauffeurs at a Paris hotel: "belting and rebelling Dior hatsboxes to the tops of Rolls-Royces in preparation for taking the Simplon Pass. She was writing to her lifelong friend Mariette Tree. Tree, a New York *grande dame* in her own right, kept all of Susan Mary's letters in a shoebox; eventually they would get collected into Susan Mary's first book, published seven years ago. "To Mariette From Paris, 1945-1960."

She is bird-thin. Last winter was not kind. She has endured two operations, one for cancer. She doesn't dwell on this nor back away from it.

"Joe just may be one of those people — and perhaps I — who

are better off alone. I was in love with him, and he with me. I think he wanted terribly to succeed as his wife and I failed, unfortunately. I imagine some people feel I was marrying Joe to assure a stepmother for my children and give me an interesting life. That simply isn't true. I honestly think there is perfection in our relationship ed.

in. It's done wonders for my morale."

The paintings on her walls are all dim relatives of one sort or another. "Now, that is an old boy there," she says, cackling, pointing to the bewigged puffy gentleman on a far wall wearing a uniform of the Revolutionary Army.

"Hasn't he a fierce face? His name is Baron von Steuben and he was Washington's drillmaster. He was a Prussian officer who heard about our cause and who came over and took this army of utterly undisciplined farmers and turned them into something."

Richard Ulman, a Princeton University professor trying to land his glider in a hay field at Weatherfield, Vt., miscalculated and wound up sitting for more than an hour atop a 72,000-watt power line.

"If the wire had gone across the other wing, that may would have been a French fry," said a fire department official after Ulman was removed from his perch unharmed. The vacationing professor, a former editorial writer for The New York Times, was rescued by utility workers after they had cut power to the line.

* * *

American jazz musicians Chick Corea and Gary Burton broke through barriers of Soviet-U.S. relations with an unusual jam session hosted by the conservative Composers' Union in Moscow while they were visiting at the invitation of U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman.

The deep-voiced Voice of America jazz show host Bill Connor was also warmly greeted.

"The Voice of America must be getting through somehow," Hartman said.

* * *

Spanish painter Joan Miró, 89, underwent surgery in Palma, Majorca, for a cataract in the left eye.

The artist's family said he had lost his vision in the other eye, and he had to stop painting three months ago when the cataract appeared in the left eye, obscuring his vision.

Last January, Miró had a pacemaker implanted to support his heart.

* * *

What is she familiar with?

Paris. For a time, after World War II, she did volunteer work at a USO center called the Rainbow Corner. She'd fly down the Champs-Elysées on her bicycle. Nobody had cars. She and other Red Cross girls would sit in the lounges with homesick soldiers.

Will she ever go back? She suspects so. Someday, she lets it come. She has taken up a cigarette. Her life has struck another match.

* * *

Postwar Paris

What is she familiar with?

Paris. For a time, after World War II, she did volunteer work at a USO center called the Rainbow Corner. She'd fly down the Champs-Elysées on her bicycle. Nobody had cars. She and other Red Cross girls would sit in the lounges with homesick soldiers.

Will she ever go back? She suspects so. Someday, she lets it come. She has taken up a cigarette. Her life has struck another match.

* * *

As in Orson Wells film

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ARTS

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